REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

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On Friday, the 21st June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,872 Tons, 600 H.P.) Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in charge of a Peon, who must be furnished previous to shipment.

Small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

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THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,561 tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

No Chest of opium will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 28th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 1st July.

THE fine S.S. XANTHO, 1,500 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

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To LIVERPOOL, 1st Class		Rs. 500
Ditto.	2nd „	„ 300
To SUEZ	1st „	„ 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander, will SAIL for LIVER-POOL, via SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of July. The Passenger accommodation has been placed amid-ships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines.

1ST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £15 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

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RATES OF PASSAGE,

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£25 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 0	£20 0	£14 0
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

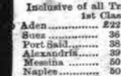
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 19, Medows Street, 8th June 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



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Aden	£22	£15	.....
Suez	36	22	£7
Port Said	38	24	8
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment by Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

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Children not above 10 years, half fare.

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Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

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Pendent Argand and Argyle Lamps;

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SORABSHAW DOSABHOY,

Secretary.

Girgaum, 15th June 1872.

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VAS & Co.

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SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Bombay, 10th June 1872. Secretaries and Treasurers.

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LIFE BRANCH.

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We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

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H. L. SUTT, Captain,

Acting 2nd Political Assistant in charge N. D., Kattywar.

Wudwan, 15th June 1872.

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Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India or Street communicated with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity ...			...Rs. 100	0 0
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KIPPERED do.	„	22 0
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KIPPERED do.	„	13 0
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VEAL and HAM do.	„	15 0
DUCK and GREEN PEAS	„	15 0
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STEWED VEAL	„	13 0
VEAL CUTLETS	„	15 0
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May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK, SURGEON DENTIST, (LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, awaiting his-end of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF," HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT-DAY.

"SKELETON," WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE," VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY in all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Superfine wheat flour	
Best sizing do	Fresh.
Sizing do	
Kerosine Oil, best quality.	
Best Europe Canvas.	
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.	
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.	
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.	
Low Moor Iron Bars, Angles and Rivets.	
Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire, of every description.	
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.	
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Rope for Mill use.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Wire.	Fire Bricks.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.
Wire Netting.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Receive, Packages, and Merchandize despatched by quickest Mail Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Landing, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees, and forwarded on. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

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156, Leadenhall Street, 23, Regent Street, 10, North John Street, } LONDON. LIVERPOOL.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Spinning shares. Other shares steady. Government Paper unchanged.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d. to 1s 10d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s 10⅞d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 d/d.
Do. Documents ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	220 to 226 mos.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Mansoory	Lorawa'a	Moulmein, April 11.
	Charles Augusta.....	Cogrel	Liverpool, Feb. 27.

MADRAS.

June ARRIVAL.

18 Surrey ..... Mauritius.

June DEPARTURE.

16 Mars (s)..... Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atlanta (s), 12 cases brandy, and 5 cases wine, Geo. W. Wisentle'r & Co.; 342 bundles hoop iron, Soondercase Mooljee; 50 kegs 1631 nos. Rattonjee Jeewraj; 38 cases posts &c. Muncherjee & Bomanjee Bazonjee; 20 barrels fire clay, H. Allibhoy.

Dartaigne (s), 7 cases stout, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Competitor, 57 casks beer, W. Watson and Co.; 88 casks beer, T. Hammond and Co.

Centurion, 216 casks cement, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.; 5 cases turpentine, Abdoolally Adamjee; 42 cases oil &c., Sumroodin; 25 barrels iron nails, F. Noor

cases Alimonahoy, Ruttonjee Pestonjee.

sells, 2 cases paints, Byramjee Shapoorjee and Co.; slates, Abdoolally Hoosenally.

Morning Light, 100 casks cement, John S. Emmerand Co.

274 casks beer, Gellatly, Hubbard and Co.; 223 casks Stoutjee and Cursetjee; 122 casks Sherry, C. A. Ross

ton, 25 cases sulphuric acid, Currimbhoy Jellabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ida 1,164 bales cotton, Fazy Muir and Co.; 166 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee.

Sir Charles Napier, 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee.

Stornoway, 903 bales cotton, Callianjee Naraidjee.

Morning Light, 100 bales cotton, Pestonjee, Tippet and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Soondurjee Hurjee; 1,200 bundles gulls, Pursotum Narrondass.

Sir John Mandvill, 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touch and Co.; 10 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewaj; 465 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund.

Riza (s), 25 bales wool, Dyall Ruttonsey; 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touch and Co.

Xantho (s) 50 bales munjeet, Taijbhan Dwarkadas; 1 case feather, and 4 cases drugs, A. A. Dawood; 108 bales cotton, Rampurtal Laya; 100 bales cotton, Cowerjee Monjee and Co.; 6 bales skins, Bhowmed Somamed.

Arabia (s), 4,000 bundles coir yarn, Peroz Chapsey; 325 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar (s), 133 bundles hides, Shurriff Salimahomed & Co.; 8 cases chundroos, and 197 pieces E. teeth, Narronjee Damoder.

FOR SUEZ.

Peshawar (s). 1 package shawls, Hajee Mamed Esmail Kerwany; 4 cases silk, Hajee Zumail Ahaden.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s), 200 Hhds. fish oil, Norrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

SALES AND PURCHASES

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A.-P.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings,	43 inch	39 yds. 7	Rs. 5 0 0
750 ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7	Rs. 5 0 6
1,000 ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8½	Rs. 5 12 0
500 ,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,, 8	Rs. 5 13 0
1,000 ,, ,, Madapollams	32 ,,	24 ,, 2½	Rs. 2 2 6
1,500 ,, ,,	32 ,,	24 ,, 3	Rs. 2 4 0

COTTON.

50 candies New Dholleras, ready	...	...	...	...	Rs. 251
50 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	252
50 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	252½
100 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	253
100 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	253½
100 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	254
50 ,, ,, Sawginned	...	...	...	...	282

YARNS.

300 lbs. Mule No. 60 ... ... As. 13 9-16

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—20TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 20th June, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 14 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 19th June, 10-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 34 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th June, 11-5 A.M., Greenwich time Time in transit, 1 hour 52 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 20th June, 6-15 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 9 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th June is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 13	0 15
,, Galle	1 19	0 29
,, Karachee	0 24	0 1
,, Madras	2 18	0 4

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 20th June, 1-15 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 19th June, 11-50 P.M. Lat st dates from America, via Russia, 19th June, 6-55 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MADRAS, 20th June, 8 A.M.—Office closed.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 20th June, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·969, rainfall 2 inches 51 cents.

VINGORLA, 20th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 2 inches 27 cents.

MANGALORE, 20th June, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 82, rainfall 3 inches 36 cents.

TELLICHERRY, 20th June, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west-south-west, thermometer 92, barometer 29 723.

CALICUT, 20th June, 12 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light, thermometer 79, barometer 29·93, rainfall 1 inch 95 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Dishrowe, 142nd regt. Colonel, Staff, on duty, from Deesa.

Morris Gardiner, 66th Royal Regiment, on leave, from Aden.

Estell, Lieutenant, 6 th Royal Regiment, on leave, from Aden.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 20.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major L. M. Davies, S. C., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Lt. Frederick Chave Symonds, of the R. A., Asst. Supt. S. M. Country Revenue Survey, 11th Jan. 1871.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Capt. by Br., from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

The following Memorandum at foot of the G. O. by the Govt. of India, dated 9th June 1872, No. 604, is republished for general information :—

"The rank of Major conferred upon officers of H. M.'s Indian Military Forces since 3rd June 1870, to be only local in the East Indies until such period, as under the provisions of the Royal Warrants of 3rd May 1870, it shall become general."

Lt. Samuel George Dring, Sumner, S. C., 8th June 1872.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt. Col., from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps.—Majors Richard Maurice Bonnor, Malcolm Robert Haig (Br. Lt. Col.), Franklin Phillips Mignon, James Gordon, Herbert Frederick Disbrowe, Charles Edward Nayler, George Julius Mellies, William Charles Lester, William Hey Mason, Charles William Walsh, and Edward Macalister Gilbert Cooper, 25th June 1872.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years service, to be Majors from the dates specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps.—Capt. (Br. Major) Thomas Hawkins Turner and Capt. Charles Jameson, 12th June 1872.

Capt. Patrick Wilson Bannerman, Capt. William Augustus Gillespie, and Capt. Francis James Thomas Ross, 13th June 1872

Lt. S. D. Barrow, Bom. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Major T. E. Britten, Bom. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

This officer having passed the Standing Medical Committee is entitled to any passage allowance admissible under the Military Fund Rules.

Lt.-Col. R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I., S. C., Govr. Genl.'s Agent, Rajpootana, and Capt. Christ Conner, Central Provinces, is allowed furlough to Europe for nineteen months, from 1st Aug. next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following extract from the Notification by the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dppt., dated 6th June 1872, No. 1109, is republished :—

"The services of Asst. Surg. H. P. Roberts are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Govt. with effect from the above date."

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Asst. Surg. A. H. Miller to be Residency Surgeon at Baroda.

Rao Bahadoor Oshoram Mitharam, Asst. Political Agent Mahee Kanta, incharge Edur state, availed himself of the one month's privilge leave granted to him in Govt. Resolution No. 2275 of 1872, from the 11th inst., and returned to his duty on the 10th inst., before office hours.

The following appointments have been made under the Kattywar Political Agency, with effect from the 18 h April last :—

Lt.-Col S. C. Law to be Judicial Asst. to the Political Agent in Kattywar, and Political Asst. in charge of the Nowanugur and Dhrole Talookas.

During the absence of Lt.-Col. Law on furlough, or until further orders, Mr. J. Jardine, C. S., to act as Judicial Asst. to the Political Agent in Kattywar and Political Asst. in charge of the Nowanuggur and Dhrole Talookas.

Major F. H. LeGeyt to be First Political Asst. to the Agent in Kattywar.

Major J. W. Watson to be Second Political Asst., and Capt. L. Russell to be Third Political Asst. to the Agent in Kattywar.

Mr. J. Jardine assumed charge of the duties of Judicial Asst. to the Political Agent in Kattywar on the 7th June 1872, and of the duties of Political Asst. in charge of the Nowanuggur and Dhrole Talookas on the 23rd idem.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Batty, Supernumerary Asst. Collr., and Sub. Mag. of the 2nd class, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the 2nd class in the Sattara District, and with power to commit to the Session Court.

Mr. S. N. Tagore to be Joint Judge in the Tanna District, vice Mr. Watts, or until further orders.

Mr. L. Cordeaux to be Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Asst. Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, vice Mr. Watt.

Mr. S. Hammick to act as Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Asst. Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan during Mr. Cordeaux's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Dewitt to act as Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat until further orders.

Rao Saheb Vesavekrao Appajee to act as second class second grade Sub Judge at Vitapur, in the Sattara District, vice Rao Saheb Balajee Raghunath, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Rowjee Govind to act as second class first grade Sub Judge at Callian, in the Tanna District, during the employment of Khan Saheb Cursetjee Rustomjee on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Gumputrao Amritrao Mankar, M.A., LL.B., to act as second class third grade Sub Judge at Marha in the Poona District, vice Rao Saheb Raghunath, or until further orders.

Mr. J. A. Baines, Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Surat and Sub. Mag. of the first class, is invested with the powers of a Mag. in the Surat District.

Lt.-Col. W. G. Mainwaring, Ag. Political Supt., Upper Sind Frontier, is appointed to be the Mag. of the Upper Sind Frontier, Shikrpur.

Under the provisions of sec. 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Surg. D. Simpson to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay.

Mr. Mooraad Ali, Judge of the Subordinate Civil Court of Shikarpoor, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the District Judge of Shikarpoor, from 19th April to 20th May 1872 inclusive.

Rao Saheb Mungeshrao Bulwunt resumed charge of his duties as second class second grade Sub. Judge at Pena, in the Tanna District, on the 31st ult., before office hours.

Anna Dhamodhar Kasinath Joshee, Head Karkoon in the Mamlutdar's Kutcherry at Dapoolee, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the second class in the Ratnagherry District.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon. the Ag. Chief Justice of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature of Mr. John Macpherson, Barrister-at-law, to be Solicitor to the Crown from and after the 20th inst., from which date Mr. John Marriott, the present Clerk of the Crown, has resigned his office.

With reference to Govt. Notification dated the 17th June 1872, the Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Govt. of India, to appoint Mr. S. N. Tagore, Ag. Joint Judge in the Tanna District, to act also as Joint Sessions Judge.

Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Ratnagherry and Sub. Mag. of the first class, is invested with the powers of a Mag. in the Ratnagherry District.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to invest each of the undermentioned officers in the Satara Collectorate with the powers of a Commr., under the Income Tax Act of 1872 :—

Mr. D. B. Worthington, Ag. First Asst. Collr.; Mr. W. A. East, Second Asst. Collr.; and Mr. J. H. Todd, Supernumerary Asst. Collector.

Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Hoozoor Depy. Collr., Nassick, is appointed a Coll. under the Income Tax Act of 1872.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to invest each of the following officers in the Nassick Collectorate with the powers of a Commr. under the Income Tax Act of 1872 :—

Mr. J. H. Grant, Ag. First Asst. Collr.; and Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Ag Second Asst. Collector.

Mr. A. M. Cantem, Ag. first class second grade Sub. Judge at Dharwar, received charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 10th inst., and on the same day made the necessary declaration of office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

Messrs. J. W. Walker and E. Hosking respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Extra Asst. Judge and Session Judge, in the Ahmedabad District, on the 11th inst., before office hours.

Mr. Gabriel Stokes, C.S., Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Belgaum, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the second class in the Belgaum District.

Mr. J. W. Walker, Ag. Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, made the necessary declaration of office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866, on the 20th ult.

Mr. E. Hosking, Ag. Extra Asst. Judge and Session Judge in the Ahmedabad District, made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866, on the 11th inst.

Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damother, Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, is allowed furlough for eight months under sec. 7, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code.

Rao Bahadoor Madun Shrierushn-jee to Act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damother on leave, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Madeo Govind Ranade, M.A., L.L.B., to act as first class first grade Sub. Judge at Poona, vice Rao Bahadoor Madun Shrierushnajee, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadoor Madun Shrierushnajee and Rao Bahadoor Jurdun Wassoodeojee respectively delivered over and received charge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona on the 15th inst., before office hours.

Rao Saheb Govind Vinayek assumed charge of the second class Sub. Court at Nundoorbar, in the Khandeish District, on the 3rd inst, before office hours, and made the necessary declaration of office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

Rao Saheb Narrayen Balkrishna assumed charge of the second class Sub. Court at Errundole, in the Khandeish District, on the 3rd June 1872, before office hour, and made the necessary declaration of office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866, on 11th June 1872.

Rao Saheb Dinkar Dhondeo Datar, second class Sub. Judge of Shirgaum, in the Khandeish District, made the necessary declaration of office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866, on the 3rd inst.

Rao Saheb Govind Juggonath assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Court at Julgum, in the Khandeish District, on the 3rd June 1872, before office hours, and made the necessary declaration of office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Stokes, C.S., has been appointed Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Belgaum from the 15th April last.

The Carcoons Chinto Nittal Suzedar, Keshow Ramchunder Mudumbi, and Harry Narrayen Mudumbi, on the Salt Establ. at Uran, having been convicted of attempting to smuggle salt, and sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 80, are hereby declared ineligible for re-employment under Government.

Abbajee Sadasew, a peon on the same Establ., is also declared ineligible for re-employment.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Payne, Asst. Commr. of Customs, passed on the 10th inst. the Deptl. Examination according to the second standard under Govt. Notification of the 13th Jan. 1869.

Assistant Surg. E. Colson has been appointed to act as Civil Surg. Jacobabad, during the absence on leave of Surg. Rustom jee Byramjee.

Asst. Surg. E. Colson received charge of the Civil Hospital from Surg. Rustomjee Byramjee on the 13th ult., before office hours.

Sub Asst. Surg. J. A. De Gama performed the duties of the Civil Surg. at Broach from the 21st to 28th May 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. H. C. Schneider passed the prescribed examination in the Hindustani language, according to the lower standard on the 8th Jan. 1871.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. G. Oke, B.A., L.C.E., Asst. Engr., third grade, acted as Ex. Engr., Lower and Central Sind, from the 8th to the 16th April 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Asst. Engr., first grade, acted as Ex. Engr., Lower and Central Sind, from the 17th April to the 28th May 1872, both days inclusive.

(IRRIGATION BRANCH.)

Mr. J. A. Coghlan received charge of the office of the Ex Engr., Fullalee Division, from Mr. G. Lambert, on the forenoon of the 4th June 1872.

Mr. S. Doig received charge of the office of the Ex. Engr., Eastern Narra, from Captain F. J. Smith, R.E., on the afternoon of the 7th May 1872.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. F. Kielhorn, Supt. of Sanskrit Studies, Deccan College having availed himself of the fifteen months' sick leave granted to him in Govt. Resolution No. 76 of 1871, from the 18th Feb. 1871, and returned to Bombay on the 14th ult., the unexpired portion of his leave (three days) is cancelled at his own request.

Messrs. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., and W. Wordsworth, B.A., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Principal, and the Professorship of Logic and Moral Philosophy Elphinstone College, on the 10th inst., before office hours.

Messrs. R. E. Candy, C.S., and J. F. Fleet, C.S., respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspector, S.D., on the 7th inst., before office hours.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	June 21 ...	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, ...	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, ...	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, ...	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	,, ...	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, ...	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Register d Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

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Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GALLWITZ—June 20th, the wife of Mr. E. W. Gallwitz, of a son.

DEATH.

DREWITZ—June 6th, at Dharwar, Evelyn Ada, the dearly beloved child of Captain and Mrs. N. Drewitz, aged 2 years 8 months and 16 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COGGAN—June 16th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. A. Coggan, of a son.

SCOUGALL—June 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of H. Scougall, Esq., of a daughter.

WAHAB—June 12th, at Fort St. George, Madras, the wife of Major Wahab, H. M. 2-21 t Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CAVE—WETHERALL—June 15th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. J. Matthew, Garri on Chaplain, Walter Cave, Captain 107th Regiment, to Ada daughter of J. Wetherall, Esq.

DEATHS.

EWIN—June 13th, at the residence of his father, No. 2, Dacres Lane, Calcutta, of cholera, Henry Foster, the second and beloved son of Captain and Mrs. Ewin, aged 17 years 6 months and 16 days.

HARDING—June 12th, at 43, Park Street, Calcutta, Pauline, wife of Wallace J. Harding, Esq., barrister-at-law.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, 21ST JUNE, 1872.

MR. FAWCETT'S motion for the reduction of taxation in India is wider in its terms than the telegram had led us to suppose; for, though the Income Tax gets the place of honour, the member for Brighton is also of opinion that other taxes not specified should be done away with or made less oppressive. How any man who has attended the meetings of the East India Finance Committee of the House of Commons for two whole sessions can deliberately speak of the Income Tax as the worst impost levied in India, is to us incomprehensible. The tax has ceased to be even unpopular; and it pays but a small percentage of the compensation which the rich traders owe to the poor tillers of the soil in India for the maintenance of the Government throughout the whole period of British rule at almost the sole expense of the agricultural population. Evidently, the first financial reform called for in this country is the abolition of the Inland Customs Line and the reduction of the salt duties in all parts of India to their level in the Bombay Presidency. These duties are much too high even in Bombay, which is the most favoured province of India so far as regards the payment of Salt Revenue. But it must not be too hastily assumed that, because Sir Richard Temple was able to announce the existence of a large surplus last April, therefore the receipts for the current year will assuredly keep the Treasury full to overflowing. The price of opium, on which the success of the Budget so largely depends, is falling in a way that must make Sir Richard Temple feel somewhat uncomfortable, and the Bengal crop is said on good authority to be terribly short again, and not likely to exceed 42,000 chests. Reduction of taxation, then, must depend upon reduction of expenditure, and this maxim will, we hope, form the text of Mr. Fawcett's speech on Indian Finance. Instead of discussing theories of taxation it would be far better if English members of Parliament would address themselves to the task of preventing the absolute waste of public money by the Secretary of State in England,—if they would look into the circumstances attending the raising of loans at home for the convenience of capitalists when India does not want the money, and if they would call the India Office sternly to account for sending us out a useless Hydraulic Lift which will cost a million of money, or for sanctioning such schemes as the purchase by the State of the Elphinstone Land Company's property and the construction of the Carwar Railway.

It is by no means unlikely, however, that Mr. Fawcett's motion will be carried as it stands; for the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff are among the most unpopular members of an unpopular Government, and the unfortunate mess the Bank of Bengal made not long ago of the remittance business has evidently created in the minds of cautious bankers and mercantile men at home a feeling of deep distrust of the Indian Financial Department. Mr. Crawford, the member for the City of London, is a representative middle class man, and the significant question he put to Mr. Grant Duff the other night proves that capital in England has taken alarm at Sir R. Temple's supposed fancy for speculating in exchange; and in this Empire nothing can stand against capital. We are very sorry for the sake of the Financial Department that the truth about Mr. Dickson's proceedings has not yet been made known. If it be the case, as is reported, that the late Secretary of the Bank of Bengal was only consulted by Sir R. Temple and Mr. Chapman as to the expediency of buying bills on England, and that, not being mad but only excited and imprudent, he went into the market and bought bills to the amount of about three-quarters of a million in anticipation of the sanction which the chiefs of the Financial Department intended to get from home before venturing to take any action in so delicate a business, it is clear that the Department deserves pity rather than blame. But a misfortune of this kind is call upon the great men in office to answer for one of those things that hardheaded men of business in England will never forgive, fanciful century or heraldic interest? Echo to

especially as explanations which might have saved the Financial Department's good name have been so long withheld that now they would not avail to remove the bad impression created by the first news of Mr. Dickson's exploits. Lord Northbrook, though he has not we believe actually taken charge of the Financial Department, is now in point of fact his own Finance Minister; and we wish he could have found or established a precedent for relieving public anxiety here and at home by stating at a public meeting of the Legislative Council what were the precise limits and effect of Mr. Dickson's attempt to regulate the course of exchange for the benefit of India. The mystery that has been maintained has wrecked the reputation of the Financial Department, and may bring on a Ministerial defeat.

A TELEGRAM yesterday brought the news of the death of Colonel Sykes, the well known member for Aberdeen. At a ripe age, after long and honourable service in the Army, and a distinguished career in Parliament, the gallant old soldier has been gathered to his fathers. The decease of this champion of the rights and privileges of the officers of the Indian Forces leaves a gap which can never be filled up. In a short notice like the present it would be impossible to do justice to the military character or private worth of the lamented officer who has passed away from amongst us. But his connection with India can never be forgotten, and his splendid exertions on behalf of his brother officers in the House of Commons are almost too well known to render it requisite for us to recapitulate them. Before, however, we recall some of his recent services to the officers and representatives of the old East India Company's service, we will glance at the record of his life and career as described in Dod's Parliamentary Companion :—

William Henry Sykes, M.P. for Aberdeen, was the son of a private gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Leeds, and received his commission in the Bombay Army in the year 1804. He joined Lord Lake's army and first saw fighting before the walls of Bhurtpoor. For his services on this occasion he was rewarded with a medal and clasps. In 1818 he was placed in command of a Field Force which rendered important service to the State in the neighbourhood of Punderpoor.

The Bombay Government having detected special abilities in this then young officer appointed him as Statistical Reporter of this Presidency. In 1831, Lt. Colonel Sykes quitted India, receiving in 1832 the full rank of Colonel. In 1840 he was elected a Director of the H. E. I. C. S., and again in 1860. He was chosen as Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, in 1854. In 1855 he became chairman of the E. I. C., and this honor was reconferred upon him in 1856 and again in 1860.

We next find him accepting the command of a London Rifle Volunteer regiment and filling many public posts of honor and usefulness. From his pen alone issued some sixty papers on scientific subjects, and the students of geology, ancient and natural history, are much indebted to his learning and research. Colonel Sykes represented the Liberal interest in Parliament, and was first returned for Aberdeen in 1857.

When the Mutiny broke out in India, Colonel Sykes was one of the first old officers whom the Home Government sent for to advise and confer upon the terrible might of that conspiracy which they were called upon to meet and summarily extinguish. His counsel was invaluable, and his suggestions were received with that consideration which was due to his knowledge and experience of native soldiers and of the feelings of the people of Hindustan. Some time elapsed, and the English Government desired to change the organization and remodel the system on which the Indian Army had hitherto been based. Again Colonel Sykes came to the front. He warned the Government of the day not to deal rashly with a big question, that the officers of the Indian Army had certain vested rights, that these had sprung up by custom and immemorial usage, and had been confirmed by "despatches" and "orders" issued by the President of the Board of Control, who was virtually Secretary of State for India, and that consequently these customs had acquired the validity of law. The Government was bent on a change, Prince Albert joined in the chorus, and the old Indian Army was declared a thing of the past. Without consideration a novel system was introduced and the Staff Corps was formed. Fortunate officers who possessed interest were posted to it, and hundreds of officers of the three Presidencies were subjected to wholesale supersession. "Hit them hard," was the cry, "they have no friends." Colonel Sykes remonstrated in vain with Sir Charles Wood and the members of Her Majesty's Cabinet. At last, when wearied with pleading the case of the officers at the India Office, Col. Sykes addressed himself to the House of Commons. He would not allow that the question between the officers and Government was a party one. He put it on the grounds of broad justice and the wickedness of abrogating solemn obligations and breaking just and legal contracts. He looked round for a companion to stand with him when he should appeal to the honour and justice of the English Parliament, and to his honour he selected the present Colonel Jervis, who sat on the Opposition benches. Colonel (then Captain) Jervis, the member for Harwich, immediately took the matter up. A Committee was formed, of which General North of the Bombay Engineers was chairman, and Colonel Calusac and Lieut. Prendergast Walsh, now Capt. Walsh, of this Presidency were chosen members together with other Bengal and Madras officers. Day after day Colonel Sykes attended that Committee room, and assisted these officers in drawing up the "Case," the decision on which regained for the officers their lost rank on the Gradation List. But although a Royal Commission decided in favor of the complainants the Government would not give effect to its recommendation.

Colonel Sykes again and again brought the matter before the House. He wrote to India, and demanded of the Indian Army that they should fortify him with petitions setting out their grievances. The gallant Colonel, assisted by Captain Jervis, presented nearly 700 well-founded complaints, and then producing the solemn verdicts of the Royal Commission he challenged the Government, the Government on whose side he sat, to submit the question to the country. He moved in the matter, and a motion was made by Col. Jervis, at his suggestion, that an address should be presented to the Queen asking Her Gracious Majesty to cause effect to be given to the decision of the tribunal which Government had themselves elected to try the case.

The day of battle arrived, Colonel Sykes spoke for nearly two hours, and exhausted the case with proofs and arguments. The House was visibly affected by the force of the aged veteran's speech. Slow of speech, often long and weary in stating his case, Colonel Sykes on this great debate rose to the occasion, and the House declined to "count him out." A majority of 13 votes rewarded the noble exertions he had made in a cause which had few friends in England, and in which the British taxpayer took no interest, as he was not called upon to put his hand in his pocket.

But although partial success attended this Parliamentary triumph, and supersession was made to cease, many hardships still remained to be borne by the old officer. Colonel Sykes up to the time of his death was labouring

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 31st MAY.

It is even yet difficult to say whether we are approaching the beginning of the end in the matter of that diplomatic nuisance, the Alabama Claims controversy, but progress of one kind has been made this week. The United States Senate provisionally accepted the Supplemental Article drawn up by Lord Granville, which was sent back here with some verbal amendments, to be approved, if thought right, by our Government before formal acceptance and ratification. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, rendered cautious by bitter experience, did not precipitately accept the amendments, but consulted their law officers, and, in addition, it is understood, Sir Roundell Palmer. The result of that was that they in turn decided upon amending the amendments, and, thus modified, the clause was telegraphed to Washington on Tuesday. It was at first rejected by President Grant, who took very high ground, and declared he could make no further concessions, but explanations were afterwards exchanged by telegraph, and we are told, with a hopeful result. But of course even if the clause is agreed to by the two Governments ratification has to follow, and it is at this stage we approach the real difficulties. Mr. Gladstone promised on Tuesday that the same course would be followed with the supplemental that was followed with the original Treaty: it would be placed before Parliament after signature but before ratification, so that, if either House interposed objections or refused assent, the clause might then be revised. In ordinary cases there would be no fear of Parliament raising any serious difficulties; last year, for instance, the Treaty was bolted with all its manifest imperfections with scarcely a whisper of dissent. But the very indifference shown last year will prevent any thing like similar *laissez-faire* acquiescence now. At the hour I write there is much reason to fear that our Ministers have agreed to modifications of the article which really strike out all allusion to the withdrawal of the Indirect Claims—the very point for which we have always been contending. In doing so their object is of course the old aim which covers such a delusion and has already led to so much mischief—an unwillingness to injure American susceptibilities. The question for us, then, is simply—have they gone too far, and, if so, is it in our power to neutralise what has been done? The Government have got themselves into a most awkward position. By constantly holding out hopes of a settlement they have committed their credit as statesmen to such an extent that failure would almost inevitably lead to their resignation. But since their very existence is thus bound up with success, the Americans, who know the position perfectly, take advantage of it to show themselves more obstinate than ever, on the shrewd speculation that our Government will concede almost anything that will bring about a settlement. In other words, they hope for an apparent compromise which will leave them the substantial fruits of the negotiation. That is, their case will not be amended or retracted in the slightest degree, but will be left before the Arbitrators intact, while we may be amused with a sham concession, which we think applies to the present, but which the Americans intend shall apply only to the future. It is feared that the negotiations now going on, which the Ministers and their friends describe as hopeful, may have this result, in which case an explosion of indignant feeling here will be the inevitable consequence. The irritation at the conduct of our Government is very widespread, and has been deepened by the publication of the late telegrams between Washington and London. These make Lord Granville cut a most contemptible figure. Mr. Fish is firm, and haughtily refuses to budge an inch. Our Foreign Secretary, as often as one proposal of his is disdainfully rejected, hastens further another, taking his rebukes most meekly. What right, we indignantly ask, has Lord Granville to put England in such a position? It is not his business to suggest plans to help the Americans out of the scrape into which their own greed has brought them.

The only Parliamentary event of the week has been the third reading of the Ballot Bill, which was carried last night by a majority of 58, in a House of almost 500 members. This division is not encouraging, and may tempt the Lords to throw out the measure.

Perhaps, however, in political matters of interest for the week the palm should be given to Mr. Keogh's decision in the Galway county election case, announced on Tuesday. Legal technicalities apart, it is a tremendous indictment against the Roman Catholic clergy in the South of Ireland—an indictment which might have been drawn up by a fierce no-Popery zealot, and which derives its main force from the fact that it was delivered by a Roman Catholic. The Galway election was fought in January last between Captain Trench, a son of Lord Clancarty, and Captain Nolan, a resident landlord, the latter being the candidate of the priests and the Home Rule party. Nolan was returned by a large majority, but the poll had been virtually closed about mid-day from the impossibility of getting any votes taken in favour of the anti-popular candidate. Many electors were forcibly prevented from reaching the booths, others were compelled to vote against their convictions, and yet others who had reached the booths were insolently browbeaten by the priests and obliged to leave without voting. It was, in fact, a perfect carnival of priestly and mob intolerance, a truculent burlesque on free institutions. Captain Trench and his friends, who included the leading landed gentry of the county, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, petitioned against the return on the ground of treating, intimidation, and undue influence, and the trial, which has lasted for almost a month, elicited a prodigious mass of most instructive evidence. The Judge, premising that he had a duty to perform to the public and the Legislature, and he would discharge it—a hint to the clergy of his church that his religious convictions would not be allowed to over-ride law and facts—declared his opinion that "Captain Nolan had entered into a combination, to be carried out by unholy agencies, to deprive the electors of the franchise conferred on them by the Constitution." This was strong, but it was nothing to what followed. Every avenue of the Constitution, he declared, had been closed by ecclesiastical dictation; the character of fifty or sixty priests, one-third of those in the county, was impugned. Having examined the entire evidence, said the Judge, he from the Bench proclaimed that "it presented the most astonishing attempt at ecclesiastical tyranny which the whole history of priestly intolerance afforded." As for the denominational education question, he believed the Galway farmers understood as much about it as they did about squaring the circle. He warmly defended the conduct of Oliver Cromwell!—from the abuse to which he said it had been exposed by the "vile tongue of that audacious and mendacious priest—Father Conway." Then he gave several instances of the scandalous intimidation that had been practised, giving one ally of the priests as an "obscene monster;" and alluding to sworn allegations as to the statement made by one of the priests, from the altar, to the effect that those parishioners who had engaged to vote for Captain Trench were bound to break their promise, he declared that every word of that statement was sufficient to unseat a hundred members. The denial given upon oath by another priest of indecent observations made relative to a married woman was, according to Judge Keogh, "proved to be deliberate perjury." As the wind-up of a tirade without parallel, I should think, in the annals of the judicial bench, the Judge reported Archbishop MacHale, the Roman Catholic Bishops of Clanfert and Galway, and the clergy referred to, guilty of an organised attempt to defeat the free franchise of the electors, while Captain Nolan, by himself and his brother, and all the episcopal and clerical persons he had named, were guilty of corrupt practices. The Roman Catholic Church in the United Kingdom enjoyed, said the Judge, a greater practical freedom than in any other country in the world. How long that would continue in the face of such transactions as the Galway election it was not for him to say. Three years ago he had expressed a hope that as Parliament was then about to strike down one ascendancy the Irish Roman Catholics would prevent a more galling one from being set up. The attempt had been made, but it had been met by a spirit of independence and intelligence on the part of the Roman Catholic gentry, and he felt proud of his countrymen for having had spirit and courage to do so. Lastly, Judge Keogh condemned Captain Nolan to pay all the costs—no light punishment in itself. As I have already said, this judgment has been one of the events of the week, and has created unusual talk, for several reasons. It is the first time within living recollection that the Romish priests have had the real truth told about them from a source above all suspicion of partisanship—for Judge Keogh is a Roman Catholic—so that it may now be expected a Protestant may call the priesthood tyrannical, bigoted, and perjured, without being denounced as blinded by prejudice. Then it has raised up the whole question of the fitness of the lower classes among the Irish to appreciate and rightly use our constitutional freedom. The decision is a godsend to those who have always maintained that the Irish were utterly unfitted for Parliamentary government, and that the franchise was a curse rather than a boon. Perhaps the most conspicuous result, however, for immediate practical ends will be seen in the discussion on the Ballot Bill. It was proved in evidence at the trial that priests had declared they would use the Confessional under the Ballot Bill if necessary, and Mr. Judge Keogh recommended this to the consideration of Parliament. If it is at all practicable to introduce an amendment which would cover such undue influence it will be done: but whether that be so or not there can be little doubt that the Galway disclosures come just in time to help to reconcile the House of Lords to the Ballot.

Irish agrarian murders are unfortunately not novelties, but the last one reported has some features of its own. Formerly landowners and agents were shot at their country seats by an indignant and disgusted peasantry, who consecrated in this way what O'Connell called the "wild justice of revenge." A pot shot from behind a hedge or wall dismissed from this world the landlord who had dared to act as if his property were his own, and the nearest cabin gave a prompt asylum to the murderer. But the assassin now follows his victim to town and does his bloody work there. On Monday evening last a married lady living in a populous Dublin suburb was shot dead at her own door by a man who had called to see her; he then ran off with an accomplice, and neither has been since discovered. The explanation is simply that the lady who owned land in the King's County was at feud with her tenants and had given some of them notice to quit. She was to have attended next day at the Tullamore Sessions to prove the service of the notice, when her summons was sent by the pistol shot. So much for the good done by the Irish Land Act; agrarian murders have not ceased but have extended their area, it would seem, and deepened their intensity. It would be unfair, however, to condemn the Act off-hand for this reason; it is really doing good, but the process is necessarily slow, and it will take time to accustom the Irish peasant to the operation of the law, and convince him that it is his interest to consult its decisions and not take the law into his own hands.

In a recent letter I stated my conviction that the Bombay Bank shareholders would not rest satisfied with the late decision of the House of Commons, but would only be encouraged to further efforts. A circular has been issued by Mr. S. P. Low, the Honorary Secretary, which confirms this view. It states on the part of the Committee that the support given to Mr. Gregory's motion is considered by them an earnest of future success, and it is therefore their intention, in conjunction with the Indian shareholders, to obtain, during the recess, in formation which will demonstrate the weakness of the defence put forward by the India Office, through the Under-Secretary, Mr. Grant Duff.

The rapid change which has come over the money market during the last fortnight has now led to a reduction of the rate of discount to the point at which it stood three weeks ago. The Bank of England directors yesterday put down the official minimum to 4 per cent.—a step which had become inevitable, as the terms in the open market had fallen to that figure. When it was seen that the previous alteration brought in specie very rapidly, and so strengthened the Bank's resources, the demand for money fell off, since many persons withheld their bills under the idea that they would get discount on easier terms. I should not be surprised now to see money cheap for some time: the German demands for cash here have been met to so large an extent that no very formidable calls can now come from that quarter. Again, the uncertainty about the settlement of the Alabama dispute will check the introduction of new loans and those investments in American securities which formerly helped to keep the current of specie transactions between the two countries from flowing strongly either way. Now the Americans will have to send us even more money than they have lately been doing, and is no other quarter are the exchanges against us. Moreover, the harvest now bids fair to be good, the weather having lately improved in a most satisfactory way. As for cotton, it seems that people here have at last made up their minds that it is more likely to rise than fall in value. The market has been very strong this week, and the sales large. Not only cheaper money but other causes, the chief of which is the rapid falling off in receipts at the American ports, tend to give holders much confidence in the immediate future.

The report of the Bombay Gas Company for the half year ending 31st December last mentions that owing to the new contract with the Municipality there has been a steady increase in the consumption of gas. The net profit for the half year is £9,683-7-8, and the directors declare a dividend, which makes 7 per cent. for the year.

The half-yearly report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company has been issued this afternoon. It refers to the four new vessels now building—two by Messrs. Denny of Dumbarton,—the Cathay, to be delivered by the end of June, and the Hydaspes, in August; and two others by Messrs. Caird, the Malwa and Bokhara, to be completed in December and February next. Contracts have also been signed with Messrs. Denny for four new steamers of 2,500 tons register each, and engines of 450 horse-power on the compound principle, to be named the Venetia, Lombardy, Gwalior, and Nizam. The report also refers to the convention between the Company and the Italian Government for a transfer of the concession hitherto enjoyed by the Adriatic and Oriental Company: the P. & O. receiving an annual subsidy of £19,000 for the remaining term of the contract, in consideration of the extension of their line to Ancona and Venice. The directors believe that this arrangement will develop a very remunerative business. An interim dividend of 3 per cent. is declared.

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 18th May 1872.

K. KHANGAUM.	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	75 14 1	78
Goods	123 10 5	34
Electric Telegraph	0 2 2	0
Total	199 10 8	112
OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers	123 9 11	30
Goods	266 13 2	54
Electric Telegraph	0 8 9	0
	390 15 10	84

Horrowitz's Pills.—Unfeebled Existence.—This medicine embraces many attributes, resulted in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver lungs, bowels or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept for sudden use in every family, being a medicine of incomparable utility for young persons and those of feeble constitution. These never cause pain, but invigorate the most sensitive nerves, or most feeble bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, the most active promoters of absorption and secretion, whereby all poisonous and obnoxious particles are removed from both solids and fluids.

BOMBAY.

TANNA.—Mr. S. N. Tagore, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Joint Judge in the Tanna district, vice Mr. Watt.

RAIN AT BROACH.—We learn that on the 14th inst. there was a heavy of fall rain at Broach. The rain-fall is estimated at about 3 inches.

DACOITY.—We observe that a few days ago a number of Bheels entered one or two villages of the Mundvee talooka and looted the poor villagers of their property.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday the 8th June was 36 feet; on the corresponding week last year it was 46 feet 4-tenths.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Mr. W. Wordsworth assumed charge of the office of Principal and the Professorship of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College, on the 10th inst.

POONA SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. Janardhun Wasoodewjee, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Poona, who had been on a month's privilege leave, resumed charge of his office on the 15th inst.

DENGUE FEVER AT MAHUDHA.—A correspondent informs us that dengue fever has made its appearance at Mahudha. Last week there was a heavy fall of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, at that station.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday, in the Fort Court, Boolaree Hurda, a coachman, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with driving his brougham on the Esplanade Road in a rash and negligent manner. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. W. H. Payne, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, has passed the departmental examination according to the second standard, and Mr. J. H. C. Schneider the prescribed examination in the Hindoostance language according to the lower standard.

THE EFFECTS OF THE SQUALLY WEATHER.—On Wednesday a portion of a house, situated in the Picket Road, near the Sailors' Home, fell in; also a portion of the fifth storey of a house, situated at Coombarwara, and belonging to one Hajee Goolam. Fortunately nobody was hurt in either case.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—James Sandford, a seaman of the ship Royal George, was charged yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER RECEIVED AT THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 10th June 1872, Rs. 2,12,47,175; and silver received during the week, Rs. 85,772; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 2,49,987; total balance, Rs. 2,10,82,960. There are in addition 1,45,654 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur, Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, has been allowed furlough for eight months. Rao Bahadoor Mudun Shricrushnajee, first class Subordinate Judge of Poona, has been appointed to act during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur on leave; and Mr. M. G. Ranade has been appointed to act as first class Subordinate Judge at Poona.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, William Burton, a seaman of the ship Sir John Mandeville, was charged with committing an assault against the person of George Williams, a seaman of the same ship, by striking him on the face with a knife. The prisoner admitted the assault, but denied having ever used any instrument for that purpose. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY.—The *Akhbari Soudagur* states that some of the shareholders of the Frere Land and Pier Company intend to forward a requisition, which is now in course of signature, to the directors of the Company, praying that the management of the Company be either transferred to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. or Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Sir Charles Forbes and Co. are the present secretaries and treasurers of the Company.

HIGH COURT EXAMINATIONS.—With reference to the Notification published at page 938 of the *Government Gazette*, dated the 19th August 1869, promulgating rules for the examination of candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge and High Court Vakeel, the Acting Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have been pleased to substitute the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Indian Law of Contracts, 1872, in place of the text-books on the Laws of Evidence and Contracts specified in para. 9 of that Notification.

THE VEERUMGAUM MUNICIPALITY.—A correspondent of a native paper writes—"The annual income of this (Veerumgaum) corporation is more than satisfactory. But I venture to say it will not attain to its desired prosperity unless some better selection be made in the constituents of the body. Several Government officers who are able to give out their matured and independent views, and who in fact can do great good to the people themselves by representing their real wants and grievances, ought to be nominated members of the Municipality."

THE COMPLETION OF THE AHMEDNUGGUR AQUEDUCT.—Under the provisions of the Local Public Works Loan Act, 24 of 1871, the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Ahmednuggur have applied to Government for a loan of Rs. 5,000, to complete an aqueduct for supplying the town with water. Already a sum of Rs. 52,690 has been spent on the aqueduct. Of the amount applied for Rs. 2,500 is required to pay off a debt to the Executive Engineer for work actually executed. The remaining sum of Rs. 2,500 is required to complete the reservoirs and other minor works. It is proposed to repay the loan in four instalments of Rs. 1,250 each.

A VERY FINE CONSCIENCE.—The following letter has been sent to the Senior Magistrate of Police:—"Sir,—I request you to accept the accompanying mite (Re. 1-2-0) for the Fort Police poor-box. It is a compensation made me by my companions for missing a ticket while returning from our last Bassein Excursion (for the Toongar 'Hope's' Hill.) I deserved, and deserved it not. It could not be refused on account of their good feelings towards me. I think I can make no better use than send it for the purpose stated above, since using it, (to my humble opinion) for my object is a sort of legal misappropriation. Yours, truly.—K. C.—Bombay, 20th June 1872."

POONA.—We have not been favoured with any more rain since last we noted it, although heavy clouds are continually hovering around; the wind is however too high for much rain to descend, and weather prophets say it must decrease in strength or veer round to another point of the compass ere the *bersath* will fall. Whether this be true or not we cannot tell, but in our opinion we may expect it when the moon is on the wane and not before. Poona is well nigh full now of visitors, and all the amusements which the season here boasts of are going forward with spirit. We must not omit to mention that although the weather is cloudy it is still very close, and not until the evening does the breeze blow cool enough to make life pleasant. It is said that the future food prospects are looking gloomy enough.—*Poona Observer*, June 20.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 18th June, was 363, being 1 more than in the preceding week, 27 more than the total of the week ending 20th June 1871, and 68 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 228 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total including diseases not specified	Total reported birth in the week exclusive of still-born
Colaba	16,817	3	4	...	...	1	1	...	13	3
Fort, Southern	3,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,565	8	6	...	1	...	4	...	24	19
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Market	42,432	1	12	...	3	...	3	...	25	17
Mandvee	35,031	5	15	...	4	1	...	...	28	13
Chuckla	20,903	...	13	...	...	1	4	...	19	15
Oomburkharee	48,849	2	16	...	1	4	...	...	25	16
Dongree	25,257	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	9	9
Dhobeetalao	34,960	1	8	...	3	1	...	...	33	15
Phunuswaree	20,527	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	7
Bhoolesh wur	30,106	4	8	...	1	4	...	...	29	4
Kharatalao	22,980	4	6	...	3	1	4	...	20	14
Koonubarwara	28,038	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	13
Khetwaree	24,468	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	13	15
Girgaum	20,433	1	13	...	2	1	1	...	16	10
Chaopatee	7,647	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	8
Walkeshwar	9,760	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	6
Mahaluxmee	5,827	15	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	9
Mazagon	20,394	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	9	4
Tarwaree	11,098	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kamatheepoora	75,484	5	19	2	4	4	7	...	41	13
Parel	13,650	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	11	9
Sewree	4,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Sion	12,477	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Mahim	14,774	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	4
Worlee	10,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Harbour	22,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Vessels and Steamers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	646,993	68	138	2	36	26	36	...	363	228
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years	39	60	2·34	4	38	6	3·5	...	55	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Other Diseases.	Total including Accidents and Violence.	Total Deaths of Children.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	1	...	1	1	...	11	11
Brahmin	1	...	...	...	...	9	8
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
Hindoo of other Caste	33	2	10	3	76	176	112
Hindoo out-caste	7	10	3	...	2	22	10
Musulman	7	37	5	12	1	77	45
Parsee	18	5	3	1	1	29	24
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Native Christian	3	1	...	1	1	11	8
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
European	1	1	...	1	1	9	3
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	57	138	23	15	34	363	228
Corresponding week 1871	29	111	23	13	42	336	10

HIGH COURT.—21st JUNE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SHORT CAUSE.

234-72—Dallas and Lynch—The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, Limited, v. Anderjee Goolalchund—No appearance.

PART HEARD MOTION.

147-72—C. Tyabjee—Moorarbhoy Vizbhookandass v. Nundcoverbai widow and another—Thacker and Chalk.

LONG CAUSES.

96-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Carmee and others v. Dajee Ghur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

48-72—Jardine and Payne—Ranibai, &c., and others v. Fazulbhoy Jamsuy—J. Cleary.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.)

416-71—Jefferson and Payne—Ludwig Adolphus B. v. Java Abadun—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

436—71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Mahomed Reza, &c., v. Thacker Dhunjee Canjee—No appearance.

443-71—C. Tyabjee—Aga Ahmed Bayat v. Meer Syed Ahmed Bagdady—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

445-71—G. J. Mody—Furdoonjee Dorabjee and others v. Rustomjee Limjeebhoy—No appearance.

449-71—Thacker and Chalk—Frank Darton and another v. Henry Ritchie and another—Rimington, Hore and Laughey.

450-71—Dallas and Lynch—Bapoo Jrappa and another v. Venayeck Sririshna and another—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

466-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mooraijee Gooldass v. Kessowjee Ludha—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

468-71—C. Tyabjee—Soradjee Rustomjee and another v. Sonabai &c. and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

476-71—Shamrao P.—Moteeram Sobharam v. Muddon Gopall—Jefferson and Payne.

487-71—G. J. Mody—Ruttoosey Mooljee v. Dhunjeebhoy Curseljee—Manisty and Fletcher.

489-71—Jefferson and Payne—Hassum Dossa v. Jan Mahomed Heerjee and another—No appearance.

490-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Succaram Wittoba v. Ramchunder Abas Ramjee Lalla—In Person.

492-71—Leathes and Crawford—Moolchund Ruttonjee and others v. Punna Kustnajee—Jefferson and Payne.

493-71—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Scoss Smith, Naiquin v Damoolhur Madhowjee—Shamrao P. and M. M. Munshi.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

LONG CAUSES.

715-70—K. Morojee—Cassinath Dockey v. Anundrao Dennanathjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Canoolla Muddonjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rembola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

305-71—J. Gopall—Luxumibaee, widow, v. Keshooram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

331-71—Mr. Hearn—The Secretary of State in Council for India v. Hajee Essa Hajee Fuddla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another v. Heeraball Shigramjee and another—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP CHARLES AUGUSTA, 838 tons, Captain Cogrel, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (Feb. 27th) with a cargo of coals.

THE SHIP MUNSOORY, 1,125 tons, Captain J. D. Lorenzin, arrived yesterday from Moulmein (April 11th) with a cargo of timber and 1,329 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

KURRACHEE HARBOUR.—All the country craft belonging to the port have been hauled up for the monsoon, and vessels belonging to Cutch and other ports have taken their departure, so our harbour is now denuded of native vessels.—*Sindian*, June 15.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	June.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
11 33 m	7 7	Friday 21	4 45 m	8 11
0 7 a	5 0		5 23 a	3 4
0 10 m	7 10	Saturday 22	5 32 m	0 3
11 59 a	5 2		6 19 a	3 8
.....	...	Sunday 23	6 22 m	0 1
1 5 a	7 10		7 8 a	4 1
0 51 m	5 0	Monday..... 24	7 11 m	8 4
1 52 a	7 5		8 1 a	4 2
1 43 m	4 4	Tuesday..... 25	8 4 m	7 0
2 42 a	6 10		9 0 a	4 1
2 32 m	3 7	Wednesday ... 26	8 57 m	6 4
3 31 a	5 10		9 58 a	4 1
3 54 m	2 11	Thursday 27	9 14 m	3 11
4 24 a	5 1		11 0 a	4 1

Moon—Full, 21st, 11h. 48m. A.M.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, 3,782 tons and 600 h.p., Captain C. A. White, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Capt. Vincent Wing, R. A.
Miss Hailes.
Mr. J. W. Kinnear.
Mr. T. Driver.
Mr. Thomas James.
Mrs. Gale & two children.
Mr. & Mrs. J. O. Hay.
Mr. M. H. Hekin.
Lieut Huddart, R. A.
Lieut. Barrow.
Mr. W. Desson.
Mr. W. Whitson.
Mr. H. Brown.
Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Bennett.
Mr. J. Briggs.
Mr. R. Sanderson.
Major & Mrs. Britten & four children.

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt. E. N. D. LaTouche.
Mr. & Mrs. Robson.
Mr. Cosmo Innes.
Mr. A. Blaschcck.
Mr. Broome.
Mr. & Mr. S. A. H. Giles.
Mr. J. C. L. Laipott.
Mr. A. Breul.
Mr. D. E. Arathoon.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. R. Coughey.
Mr. T. Knell.
Mr. Mahomed Bin Suleman.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—17th JUNE.

(Before Manockjee Curseljee, Esq.)

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN ASHBURNER v. THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Judge, addressing Mr. Manisty (who appeared for the defendant), said he heard this case was settled.

Mr. Manisty stated that he had just received a letter from Mr. Peile, the defendant's solicitor, saying that the case had been placed in his hands yesterday, and that he was prepared to pay the amount sued for and the Court costs, except the half which could be saved, but (Mr. Manisty added) he must mention the facts of the case to explain the application he was going to make. Colonel Ashburner in September last had travelled from Poona to Madras on his way to Coconada, and had booked and paid for his luggage in the usual way. On arrival at Madras he found that two of his packages were missing, and as they contained his wearing apparel and other articles immediately required by him he was put to great inconvenience and some expense. It subsequently appeared that the packages had by mistake been put out of the train at Keirgaum, a station a few miles beyond Poona, and therefore the defendants were clearly liable to reimburse Col. Ashburner the money he had expended in the purchase of necessary articles for use until his packages arrived, but the company entirely repudiated Col. Ashburner's claim when made by him, and although Mr. Manisty's firm had pointed out to the company that they were wrong in all the law they had relied on in their correspondence with Colonel Ashburner, they still, and apparently without even taking the trouble to consult their solicitor, repudiated all liability. Colonel Ashburner was then a Deputy Commissioner in the Central Provinces, and could not enforce his claim without coming to Bombay to give evidence, which of course it was not worth his while to do, and therefore, although he knew his claim was a perfectly just one, he had to put up with the loss of his money. Colonel Ashburner now happened to be passing through Bombay on his way to England, and had filed a suit for the amount of his claim, and instead of its being defended on the law put forward by the company in the correspondence, a letter is received from their solicitor, a few minutes before the case is to be argued, saying the amount will be paid. This surely was very discreditable in a large company like the G. I. P. They repudiate the claim so long as the plaintiff is unable to enforce it, and then having put the plaintiff to all the trouble of filing a suit and attending the Court they at the last moment abandon everything and admit the claim. If the company had wished to do justice they would have consulted their solicitor long ago and acted on his advice instead of only sending the papers to him yesterday as they appear to have done. Mr. Manisty, under these circumstances, asked that the case should not be treated as settled one, but that a verdict should be given for Rs. 165, the amount claimed with professional as well as the ordinary Court costs.

Mr. Peile, the defendant's solicitor, said he had not been able to go into the details of the case as he could not obtain early into the details of the case. If Mr. Manisty chose to wait until two o'clock, when professional cases would be taken, he would hear what both Mr. Manisty and Mr. Peile had to say upon the point, but he must give notice that if the claim was admitted by Mr. Peile he would necessarily follow the ordinary rule and allow only Court costs.

Mr. Manisty consequently stated that he must treat the case as settled.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

From a statement submitted to Government by the Acting Cotton Commissioner we observe that during the weeks ending 8th and 16th inst., 143,926 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water. Of these 887 cwts. were imported from the Persian Gulf, 1,217 cwts. from the Madras Presidency, 3,601 cwts. from the Sind province, 9,143 cwts. from Cutch, 4,913 cwts. from Concan, British, 86,126 cwts. from Gujerat, British, and 6 cwts. from Goa, Damaun and Diu.—From another statement we see that during the weeks ending 1st and 8th inst., 112,853½ cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land, 79,699¼ cwts. were imported by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 28,481½ by the G. I. P Railway, 15,663 cwts. by the South-East Line, and 12,818 cwts. by the North-East Line, 489¼ cwts. by the East India Railway, and 4,213½ by the Madras Railway.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE POEM.

THE following Poem by Mr. E. H. Aitken, B. A., of Deccan College, gained the Homejee Cursetjee Prize of 1871:—

SUTTEE.

Once in a land whose glories oft were told
By those who bore the harp in days of old,
The goal to which the first of conquerors lead,
The home of Arts and Nature's treasure chest:—
I walked conversing with an ancient sage,
A dweller in this land from youth to age.
He, while he wandered o'er life's varied ground,
Had many a gem of precious wisdom found,
And from his stores he would with willing heart,
To such as would receive, his wealth impart.
He told me of his country's sad decay,
How all her majesty had passed away;
And sorely he bewailed those glorious days,
When she gave themes to her own minstrel's lays;
'But now her wealth is gone, her arts are fled,
Her native Muse, so tuneful once, is dead.'
While thus he spoke we heard a distant wail,
That needed none to tell its mournful tale,
First faintly floating on the evening breeze,
Now heard, now lost, through the murmuring trees;
At length more clear its wild notes seemed to grow;
Then could we see them in a winding row,
With rapid steps they came as if their grief
In vehemence of motion found relief,
Till, stopping where an aspiry tree was,
Their heavy task in silence they began:
We nearer drew and stood, unseen, to see
A sight to all men sad and strange to me.
There lay, upon a bier, the clay of one,
Whose race on earth's uncertain course was run;
Around him stood his friends with tearful face,
And gazed upon his mortal dwelling place,
Deserted now and soon upon yon pyre
To be devoted to devouring fire.
Some gazed, some wept, some rent the evening air
With loud and piteous cries of sore despair;
While some, less nearly bound, yet wept to see
Those in their sorrow's wild intensity.
But one stood coldly looking on the ground
As if untouched by all the sorrow round
Was her's the grief too deep for cry or tear?
No—grief had yielded in her face to fear,
And fear to will, for calmly shone her eye
Like one who knew her doom, that she must die,
And yet could face it with that courage rare
Which comes when hope has gone and left despair.
That look I could not fathom, but I gazed
And felt, the more I looked the more amazed;
For near her now I saw a figure stand
With marks of honour decked and high command,
Like some barbarian chief with trembling maned,
Or warrior old in many a battle famed,
Though doting now, his might and vigour gone,
Commanding yet the fear that these had won:
At times he smiled like vacant idiocy,
Then gleamed his eye with awful cruelty:
To execute his will a horrid brood
Of ready satellites behind him stood,
Well might such sight the mind with wonder fill
And flitting fears, cold thoughts of dread, instil.
But now the corpse is laid upon the pyre
And shrouded soon in wreaths of crackling f

sive to work than a branch, in consequence of its having to maintain its own staff, plant, workshops, &c., &c.

The advantages of the proposed alternative line recommended by your petitioners to connect the Southern Mahratta Country with Bombay, by means of the G. I. P. Railway, would be:—

1. Though of a greater length, the proposed line between Dharwar and Sholapore would pass through, in almost its entire course, a cotton and grain-producing country, populous and wealthy, which would supply a continuous and increasing stream of local as well as through traffic to the railway.

2. It would utilize the Bhore Ghaut Incline, already constructed and maintained at so much cost, under Government guarantee, bringing an increased revenue to the Government guaranteed capital already invested.

3. The traffic could be carried on the whole year, without interruption, thus enabling the cotton of these districts to find an uninterrupted communication with the principal cotton market of India, and, no trans-shipment being necessary, the cotton would arrive in better condition than when coming by sea.

4. Such a railway would open up the important cotton producing country between the G. I. P. Railway and Dharwar to all the advantages of railway communication; and bringing those districts into intimate connection with Bombay it would create a new and extensive market for British manufactures.

In addition your petitioners would merely refer to the great political advantages which would accrue to Government, from direct railway communication between Bombay and the important military station of Belgaum, and the districts through which such a railway would pass.

It has come to the knowledge of your petitioners that the Dharwar-Carwar Railway scheme contemplates an eventual extension to the G. I. P. Railway. Your petitioners beg respectfully to suggest that even should the Dharwar-Carwar line be ultimately considered desirable, it would be more effectual in opening up the country, as well as less expensive, to first construct the line between Sholapore and Dharwar.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Ewart, Latham & Co.	W. & A. Graham & Co.
Campbell, Mitchell & Co.	Finlay, Scot & Co.
Mackay, Clark & Co.	The London, Asiatic & American Co., Ld.
Volkart Brothers.	Wallace & Co.
Framjee, Sands & Co.	Lawrence & Co.
H. Remington, Touche & Co.	Gaddum & Co.
Killick, Nixon & Co.	Forstall, Russell & Co.
A. C. Gumpertz & Co.	Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
H. Chasen & Co.	Macrae, Thomsen and Warneken.
Pelly & Co.	
Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.	Bowell & Co.
Alagu Reche & Co.	H. A. Hormazjee.
L. Ruhm & Co.	Hill, Pollock & Co.
Coupland & Co.	John Farrar & Co.
Jules Schrader & Co.	B. Ba'ram.
Martin, Young & Co.	J. C. Nanyan & Co.
J. C. Hubbuby & Co.	Vussonjee Gundlass & Co.
Robinson & Co.	Edward Bates.
Bell, Venth & Lucius.	Hutchisons, Dods & Co.
Geo. 9. King & Co.	A. Blaschock & Co.
Geo. Lockhart & Co.	Stearns, Hobart & Co.
G. Sigg & Co.	G. E. Meuricoffre & Co.
E. Meuricoffre & Co.	Lyon & Co.
E. D. Sassoon.	Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
J. & W. Wadia's sons & Co.	Legrand & Co.
Yeatts & Co.	Watson, Bogle & Co.
Kunkler, Prescwerck & Co.	Planque, Vimay & Co.
Peel, Cassels & Co.	

INDIAN ITEMS.

We hear from Chuprah, under date the 15th instant, that the rains in that district have set in, and indigo prospects are favourable.—*Englishman*, June 18.

The following gentlemen have been elected Foreign Members of the Institute of Telegraph Engineers in London:—Colonel Hyde, Captain J. Eel'ord, R. E., Mr. B. Finch, Lieutenant Broadbent, R. E., Mr. Charles Reynolds, Mr. P. Luke, and Mr. R. S. Brough.

A KRAAL.—We understand that a kraal will take place in August next, the date to be hereafter fixed. The place selected is about 26 miles from Kornegalle on the Putlan road. The chiefs and headmen of the district have entered so warmly into the spirit of what they consider an entertainment for the new Governor, that we learn the enclosure has been nearly completed. Several herds of elephants are now on the ground, and with a strict watch maintained, good sport and a large catch are confidently predicted.—*Ceylon Examiner.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY THREE EUROPEANS.—At the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on Saturday, Peter Macdonald, Christopher McCulloch, and William Shannon, who were committed on Thursday last for having, on the night of the 11th instant, assaulted Hugh Gibbons, a fireman in the E. I. Railway, and robbed him of an open-faced silver watch while he was proceeding along Bentinck Street, pleaded guilty to the above charge. Two previous convictions of grievous hurt and theft being proved against Shannon, his Lordship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The other two prisoners were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINE FOR CALCUTTA.—The steam fire-engine indented for last year by the Calcutta Municipality was landed last week, and located in the Police compound, where it may be seen. The engine was tried on Wednesday, and promises to work well if placed in charge of a competent and experienced mechanical engineer; otherwise we may reckon upon destruction to life and property some day.—*Indian Daily News.*

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A native, engaged among several others in excavating a tank in Alipore, was early last Saturday morning bitten by a venomous snake, while asleep in a temporary shed at Ekbalpore. On waking up he complained of having been bitten by something—the calves of his right leg, but could not say what; he evidently seemed to think little or nothing of it at the time, for, bandaging the leg a little above the injured part, he lay down to sleep again. It was not until after he had become speechless and drowsy that the seriousness of his case was realized. His friends administered antidotes, but these were of no avail; the poor man died two hours after.—*Ibid.*

LOCUSTS IN SCINDE.—We are indebted to the Commissioner in Scinde for the subjoined item of intelligence:—The Political Superintendent Thurr and Parkur, in his letter, dated the 8th June 1872, reports that swarms of locusts were seen in the Makkan of Trimahara and Samara, Talooka Umarkot, and that they moved on to Nubisar and Darela, but did little or no damage to the "Adada" crops. The next morning they moved off in the direction of the east.—*Sindian*, June 15.

SNAKE-BITE.—An old woman was taken to the Civil Hospital the other day suffering from the bite of a poisonous snake. Under the skilful treatment of Mr. DeSouza, the apothecary attached to the hospital, the woman rapidly recovered, and is now quite well. Mr. DeSouza has acquired world-wide fame for his skill in the treatment of cases of snake-bite; he has wrought some wonderful cures, reported which have at times found their way into public prints.—*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER AT KURRACHEE—GREAT WANT OF RAIN.—The weather for the last few days, notwithstanding the prevalence of a steady south-westerly breeze, blowing continuously throughout the twenty-four hours, has been close and sultry, giving one an idea of the feeling he experiences when in a vapour bath. There are no indications of rain, which is as far off as it ever was. If the drought with which we have been afflicted for the last twelve months and more will be of much longer duration the consequences will be deplorable; they are fearful to contemplate. We have had no rain for the past two years!—*Ibid.*

AN OBJECTIONABLE PRACTICE IN THE KURRACHEE HOSPITAL.—Complaints have been brought to our notice of an objectionable practice that has lately come into vogue in the Civil Hospital of allowing the relatives of patients to take up their quarters there. The consequences are that the hospital is filled with outsiders, the peace and quiet that should be preserved in it are disturbed, and patients seriously inconvenienced, and subject to annoyance. We cannot really understand why a grievance like the one complained of is found to exist at all. In all other hospitals a rule is strictly enforced prohibiting outsiders, whoever they may be, even on visits to their sick friends or relatives, staying in the hospitals beyond a certain specified time; why should not a similar rule be enforced here? If in special and emergent cases the attendance and watchful care of a relation is absolutely needed, the privilege of having one to look to the wants of a patient is conceded, but this privilege is not allowed to be extended and to include a whole host of relatives, in all degrees of consanguinity. The presence, more especially, of children in a hospital, is at all times to be deprecated, for obvious reasons. We trust these few hints will receive due attention from the Surgeon in charge of the Civil Hospital.—*Ibid.*

A STRANGE STORY.—We chronicled recently the death of a man who had been employed as a teacher in the Anglo-Vernacular School here. The circumstances attending his unhappy end have caused a degree of sensation among the natives, and we fancy, from the disclosures made by him in what may be called his dying declaration, that the Educational authorities will be induced to attach more importance to the melancholy affair than what people are at present led to believe they will. After the death of the man a paper was found under a pillow on his bed, of which paper the Town Inspector of Police took possession, it is written in Mahratta, and sets forth and delves the reasons which led to the suicide. The whole weight of blame is placed on an official connected with the Educational Department. The deceased, after swearing by the feet of Her Majesty the Queen, goes on to affirm solemnly that he had, some years since, discovered a treasure trove in the compound of the school; the amount of money he became the happy possessor of was some hundreds of gool mohurs; all this he was compelled to deliver up with the exception of about one thousand rupees. From this discovery he dates the creation of the ill-feeling that existed against him on the part of the official whom he charges with being the author of his ruin and death. The grave imputation laid to him of his having tampered with official papers he indignantly and emphatically denies, and characterises as a mere device conceived with a view to his removal. The paper has been translated, we understand, into English, and is now in the possession of the police. What credence can be attached to the statements made in it we are not in a position to state, although rumour has it that they are true on all points.—*Ibid.*

PUBLIC MEETING OF HINDU INHABITANTS OF MADRAS AGAINST THE MARRIAGE BILL.—A public meeting of the Hindu inhabitants of Madras, convened by the Sheriff, was held yesterday evening in Patcheappah Hall, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, praying for the disallowance of the Bill, entitled, "A Bill to provide a form of marriage on certain cases," which was lately passed into law by the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations. There was a very large attendance. Mr. Ruthnavaloo Chetty was voted to the chair. The proceedings were begun by Mr. Lutchmapathee Naidu reading the memorial to the Secretary of State for India in English. Tamil and Telegu translations of the memorial were then read. It was next proposed by Mr. Srinavasaragava Charyar, and seconded by Mr. Somasoondrum Chettiar, that the memorial which had been read be adopted. Before this resolution was put to the meeting, a member of the Brahmo Somaj addressed the meeting and proposed that the memorial be not sent to the Secretary of State. Mr. Srinavasaragava Charyar, who had already in proposing the first resolution addressed the meeting in Tamil, and fully explained the object of the memorial, again addressed the meeting and answered all the arguments that had been urged by the member of the Brahmo Somaj who had proposed that the memorial be not sent to the Secretary of State. After this another member of the Brahmo Somaj wished to speak, but he was not allowed to do so, the meeting holding that he could not be heard as the meeting was a meeting purely of the Hindu inhabitants of Madras. The memorial was adopted, and after the delivery of a few more addresses, the proceedings were brought to a close by the Chairman and the Trustees of Patcheappah Charities being thanked, the former for presiding, and the latter for allowing the use of the hall for the meeting.—*Madras Times*, June 18.

THE FIGURES OF MERIT FOR THE SHOOTING OF THE ARMY.

RETURN showing the comparative shooting of the British Cavalry and Infantry serving in the three Presidencies,—in India, at Home, and in the Colonies.

Degree of Efficiency.	No. in order of merit in Bengal.	Corps.	Figure of Merit.	Remarks.
Very good.	1	4th Dr. Gds.,	43·60	Best in England.
	2nd	"	41·26	Second ditto.
	1	14th Hussars	36·31	
	2	21st "	35·34	
	3	20th "	33·77	
		18th "	33·55	Best in Madras.
		8th "	33·39	Third in England.
	4	4th "	32·96	
		15th "	32·13	Best in Bombay. Would stand sixth out of 11 Regiments, shown in H. G. G. O., No. 33 of 1872.
		INFANTRY.		
		3-20th Regt.	161·38	First in H. G. G. O. No. 33 of 1st April 1872 (practised at Mauritius).
Very good.	1	89th "	154·57	
	2	92nd "	146·59	
	3	1-11th "	143·4	
		94th "	143·	Second in England (best of those practised in England).
	4	1-3rd "	141·59	
		83rd "	141·47	Best in Bombay.
	5	55th "	141·14	
		97th "	140·05	Third in England.
	6	37th "	139·55	
	7	36th "	135·36	
	8	2-1st "	135·21	
	9	2-25th "	134·51	
		3-60th "	133·12	Second in Bombay.
	10	44th "	132·62	Fourth in England.
		40th "	132·26	
	11	109th "	129·64	
	12	30th "	128·41	
	13	1-5th "	127·12	
		45th "	126·51	Best in Madras.
	14	1-6th "	125·96	
	15	2-60th "	125·73	
	16	2-19th "	123·77	
	17	103rd "	123·59	
	18	1-14th "	122·33	
	19	63rd "	121·93	
	20	102nd "	121·22	
	21	2-12th "	120·58	
	22	99th "	118·12	
		2-10th "	116·04	Second in Madras.
Good.	23	85th "	116·87	
	24	98th "	113·82	
	25	1-17th "	110·97	
	26	39th "	109·68	
	27	72nd "	106·56	
	28	109th "	100·27	
Moderate.	29	63rd "	91·85	Would stand sixty-seventh out of 82 Regts. shown in H. G. G. O. No. 33 of 1872.

Best shot in Bengal, Private Bryant, 62nd Regiment, 124 points; was champion shot of the Army last year with 114 points.

Best shooting company B, or Captain C. E. P. Trent's 26th Regiment, 165·50.

FIGURE OF MERIT of Regiments exercised in the Bombay Presidency.

(As published in G. O. C. C., dated Poona, 30th March 1872.)

Degree of Efficiency.	No. in order of merit.	Corps.	Figure of Merit.	Remarks.
Very good.	1	15th Hussars	32·13	
	2	3rd "	30·21	
		INFANTRY.		
Very good.	1	83rd Regt.	141·47	
	2	89th "	133·12	
	3	50th "	129·51	
	4	1-2nd "	115·74	
	5	108th "	113·02	
	6	49th "	112·39	
Middle Good.	7	68th "	98·39	
Bad.	8	1-8th "	92·55	
	9	56th "	74·95	

Best shot in Bombay Presidency, Private J. Gaunt, 83rd Regiment, 100 points.

FIGURE OF MERIT of Regiments serving in the Madras Presidency.

(As published in G. O. C. C., dated Madras, 24th April 1872.)

Degree of Efficiency.	No. in order of merit.	Corps.	Figure of Merit.	Remarks.
Very good.	1	18th Hussars	33·55	
		INFANTRY.		
Very good.	1	45th Regt.	126·51	
Good.	2	2-10th "	116·04	
	3	1-21st "	115·	
	4	2-21st "	112·53	
Middle Good.	5	80th "	97·37	
	6	2-24th "	97·	
Bad.	7	76th "	72·64	

CLASSIFICATION.

Where exercised.	125, or Very good per-centage.	100, or Good per-centage.	80, or Moderate per-centage.	Under 80, or Bad per-centage.	Total Regiments recorded.
England	13·41	47·56	35·36	3·65	82*
Bengal	31·72	44·82	3·44	.....	29†
Bombay	22·22	44·44	22·22	11·11	9‡
Madras	14·28	42·85	28·57	14·28	7§

* As per Horse Guards' G. O. No. 33 of 1872.
† Excludes one Regiment practised in Bombay, and two in England.
‡ Includes 1-8th practised in Bombay, now in Bengal; excludes 68th Regiment practised in England.
§ Excludes 44th and 48th Regiments, practised in England and Malta.

EXCITING TIGER SHOOTING.

ON the 8th instant Messrs. M. G., T., and B., who in company with ten elephants purposed going out, shooting, received the following kubber, viz.:—that a tigress had for three consecutive days stalked into villages in the vicinity of the Kalecnugger jungles at midday, and had committed the following depredations, viz., had carried off a fairy faced beauty of the East and two men. The husband saw the tigress walking off with his better half, and gave chase; but the tigress took to the Rassalpoor river, the man stood on the bank petrified with astonishment for two or three minutes, but hearing his beloved scream, he plunged into the river regardless of consequences, never to appear again, as he was carried off either by an alligator or by the undercurrent. On the 9th instant the party started for the jungles, and having formed a line, beaten it with no result for three hours, at last G., who was on the right of the line, saw the tigress long off like a greased streak of lightning, and fired. The first bullet rolled her over, and the second hit her full (a supposition) in the jowls when, closed up after proceeding about 20 yards, the tigress sprang on and took off half the leg of a mahout, but luckily did not succeed in dragging the man down, as Messrs. M. and G. put two or three well-directed shots into her, which made her recede into the jungle. On this almost ludicrous and dangerous stampede of all the elephants, with the exception of G.'s elephants, took place. Lima three fingers broken in the *melee* which ensued, and three men were seriously hurt by howdahs, &c., &c., coming in contact with one another.

On the second attempt they remade an hour or so afterwards, the tigress again bounced out, seizing an elephant by the ear; but the plucky mahout drove his iron handspike into her. This time a general stampede took place, and B. and two shikarees had guns smashed, and several men were laid prostrate. The third time the line unknowingly passed the tigress, who rushed at an elephant from behind and a stampede towards the Russalpoor river took place, but luckily the elephant on the right of the line turned just in the nick of time, and all the elephants were immersed in the Khall, three of them, amongs whom was B.'s elephant, left wabbing in the mud for six or seven hours, as they were unable to extricate themselves unaided. Ten times the remaining elephants were brought to the charge, but with no good result, the tigress who was hard hit but only rushing at them, and then diving into the jungle. The eleventh time she did not come out, on which shot cartridges were fired into the jungle, which elicited growls from the queen of the forest. The foot shikarees were now called up and ranged round, and more shot cartridges expended, as the shades of evening were falling fast. At last whilst deliberating what would be the better course to pursue, the tigress pounded on a shikaree who had ventured too near, and pinned him to the ground. On this M. and G. got off their howdahs, and finished her off. It took eight hours from find to finish. On the 10th instant G. shot a leopard, and spotted deer were also bagged. On the 11th instant, M. and G. bagged two tigers, and the line was advancing on a piece of jungle in which a tigress had gone, when a violent northwester came on and put an end to the shikar.—*Englishman.*

THE MADRAS CYCLONE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

MONDAY, 17TH JUNE.

Present—Captain Thomas Weldon, and Lieutenant Henry Morland.

The following judgment of the Court was delivered by Captain Weldon:—

Owing to the time which has elapsed since the occurrence which led to this enquiry, we had some difficulties to meet. In the case of one ship (the Missor,) all the officers and crew have left Madras, and in other cases some of the officers, who would have been material witnesses, had left before orders were received to hold this enquiry. In the case of the Ardbeg, the master and chief mate were drowned, and Mr. Holyday, the surviving officer, died suddenly on shore the day the Court first sat. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising to find some discrepancies in the evidence, but they are immaterial. On all the main points, we have sufficient corroboration to enable us to form our judgment. With regard to the state of the weather on the 29th and 30th April and on the 1st May, there is a difference of opinion, rather a serious conflict of evidence. After due consideration of the whole of the evidence, we arrive at the following conclusion:—On the afternoon of Monday the 29th April 1872, the wind shifted from the S.S.E. to the N.E., a bank of clouds forming to the S.E. The weather became gloomy with lightning, and the barometer falling a little. On board one vessel at least uneasiness was felt that evening and during the night. On Tuesday morning, the barometer had fallen, wind and sea had increased from the northward and southward with squalls of rain, and suspicious appearances generally, the surf rising, and the current at the shipping changed to the southward. The bank of clouds was heavier. On Tuesday evening, there was a heavy surf and swell, squalls increasing in violence, wind from N.N.E. with thunder and lightning, weather getting worse generally and the barometer falling gradually. During the night there were heavy squalls with rain, thunder, and lightning. It was blowing hard in gusts—sea increasing, and weather still getting worse. On Wednesday, 1st May, the weather had a very wild appearance—a heavy swell with surf—wind about N.N.E. Very heavy squalls with rain—fresh gale between the squalls. Towards the afternoon it was blowing very hard—barometer falling. The barometric tide ceased, but the mercury was lower in the tube,—the current at the shipping setting stronger to the southward. On the whole, the weather was worse, and looking worse. There appears to have been a break in the clouds to the N. E. in the evening, and the wind moderated though still blowing hard. The barometer did not rise, but remained depressed. The stars were seen shining brightly in the break of the clouds. Towards midnight on Wednesday, the barometer commenced to fall rapidly. The wind and sea increased in fury. Several of the native craft broke adrift, followed, after daylight, by the English vessels to which the enquiry is directed. This occurred at a season of the year when bad weather and cyclones are expected on this coast. It is remarked that while the captains on shore were persuading themselves that there was nothing in the appearance of the weather to excite suspicion or alarm, the commanders and officers in charge of ships afloat were becoming more anxious—nor does it appear to us that the commanders on shore were really satisfied. On consideration of the whole evidence, we are forced to a conclusion that, during the day and night of Tuesday the 30th April, the weather was such as should have induced any prudent man to take every precautionary measure for the safety of his ship—and that, from Wednesday morning, there should have been no reasonable doubt that the premonitory symptoms of a cyclone existed. Under such circumstances, commanders have to decide, either in putting to sea—if in a condition to do so—or in riding out, whatever bad weather comes in the road. Experience shews that the chances in favor of a vessel's surviving a cyclone by putting to sea in time greatly preponderate, but whether a vessel goes to sea or remains at anchor she should be placed in a proper state to meet the worst weather. Notwithstanding that increasing signs of bad weather existed for two days previous to the cyclone, only three ships appear to have adopted such an ordinary precaution as sending down their topgallant masts—the remainder allowed the cyclone to overtake them with all their masts, and much of their top hamper aloft. When the cyclone did declare itself, there appeared to have been no steps taken to bring the spare anchors into use to assist the second anchor in case of need; for which purpose there was, in most cases, ample time, even after the second anchor was let go. There was a general reluctance to cut away masts until too late to be of any real service in relieving the strain on the cables, and in no case were steps taken to enable the wreck to be cleared away from the ship. Out of eight ships, four were in a proper state to go to sea, one was in doubtful trim, and three were stated to have been too light to make it safe to venture out. Of the four ships which could have gone to sea, unfortunately three of them were deprived of their masters at a critical time, and the chief mates in charge were unwilling to assume the responsibility of going to sea without their commanders. Of the fourth (the Ardbeg), we may well say *Demortuis nil nisi bonum.* With these remarks which are of general application we proceed to consider the case of each ship.

THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM.

The Kingdom of Belgium was a barque of 491 tons, Commander W. C. Smith. This vessel, having discharged her cargo, was only partly ballasted, and is stated by the master not to have been in a condition to proceed to sea. The master first noticed the threatening state of the weather, on Tuesday the 30th April, and sent down his fore topgallant masts and topgallant yards, but from the entries in the ship's log, this would appear to have been done on Monday the 29th April. Whenever it was done, it was in consequence of the wind shifting to a suspicious quarter. On Wednesday, the 1st May, he sent down his main topgallant masts, as the weather was looking worse and the barometer was falling. The vessel was then riding with the port anchor in eight fathoms of water, and with eighty fathoms of cable—spars were lashed, everything about decks secured, and the chains buoyed. The master remained on slert all night, setting a double anchor watch with an officer. At 5 A.M., on Thursday the 2nd May, the starboard anchor was let go, and cable was veered to 130 fathoms (the fall) on the port, and 45 fathoms on the starboard chain, leaving the strain on the port cable with the starboard compressor up. The ship was not driving. The vessel appears to have held on till about 9.30 A. M., when the port cable parted, at 90 fathoms shackle. The starboard cable was veered to the clench, but the ship dragged. The mizen mast was cut away and the ends of the chains slipped. The ship came ashore, and as she struck, the main mast went over the side. Owing to the absence of all the officers of the ship, except the master, who had himself actually embarked for England when summoned to give evidence, we have but imperfect material on which to form our judgment in this case. From the account in the ship's log, signed by the chief mate, it would appear that the port cable parted at 8 A.M. on Thursday, the ship then driving, that the end of the port chain was slipped, and the mizen mast was cut away at 9 A. M. and the main mast at 10 A.M., and that the end of the starboard chain was slipped about 10·30 A.M., there being then about a cable's length from the breakers, and driving fast. We refer to this account as Captain Smith impressed on us that he could not trust his memory, but the log a correct statement of what occurred. We do not think this ship gained the benefit she might have done from both her anchors, as, by keeping all the strain on the port cable, it received no assistance from the starboard one, and it was scarcely reasonable to expect that, if the port cable failed, the starboard chain would hold her. The general remarks with reference to the use of the spare anchor and cutting away the masts apply to this ship, the masts not having been cut away till after one cable had parted, and the vessel was nearly ashore—all chance of holding on being past. However, as some precautions were adopted on board this ship, and having regard to all the circumstances of the case, we resolve to return Captain Smith's certificate, and it is ordered accordingly.

THE INVERSHIE.

The Inversahie was an iron ship of 717 tons, Commander David Foreman. On Tuesday the 30th April, the ship was moored in 7½ fathoms of water with 60 fathoms of chain to the port anchor. Half the cargo had been discharged, leaving about 700 hogsheads of beer, 130 tons of iron, and some small packages on board; but this cargo was considered, as to the opinion of the master, to render it unsafe to proceed to sea. Masts and yards (except royal yards) were all standing, and two derricks rigged for the purpose of hoisting out weights. About 4 P.M., cable was veered to 75 fathoms. On Wednesday, 1st May, cable was veered to 85 fathoms, keeping the 90 fathom shackle ready for unshackling, in the event of being ordered to sea for which other preparation had been made. The master remained on deck all night. At 3 A. M. on Thursday, 2nd May, all hands were called, and, as the master states, the derrick was sent down, hatches secured, and yards braced up. Owing to the proximity of the Hotspur, no more chain could be veered. But few and 5 A.M., a heavy sea washed some of the men about the deck, and, about 6 A.M., seeing other ships driving, the second anchor was let go under foot, ship not riding very heavily—strain on the port cable. About 7 A.M., the port cable parted, on a heavy sea striking the ship, and, in a moment, the vessel was foul of the Hotspur carrying away bowsprit, and fore topmast. The starboard cable was checked. Eventually the Inversahie got clear, after doing considerable damage to the Hotspur. More cable was veered, but the chain snapped, breaking the chain pipe, and the ship rapidly drove ashore within half an hour from the time the first chain parted. Both the captain and the chief mate declare that, owing to the state of the cargo, the hogsheads being stowed in tiers in the middle of the ship with both ends clear, it would have been unsafe to go to sea; and yet when signs of bad weather appeared, they prepared to do what they considered to be unsafe, with strange inconsistency they prepared for sea, and yet left two large derricks standing. One of these was removed only after the cyclone burst, and, when, at last, they wished to brace their yards up. The other was left standing, and was up when the vessel came ashore. It would be absurd to suppose that the master really thought of going to sea in such weather with two derricks standing, and if he intended to adopt the alternative and ride the gale out, he placed his ship at a great disadvantage by not adopting any precautionary measures whatever. The ship was left to bear the brunt of a cyclone in an open roadstead in just the state she might be anchored in the fairest weather in a land-locked harbour. It has been clearly stated to us that the ship could not, with safety, have gone to sea, and therefore every preparation should have been made to ride out the storm. Apparently the sole resource of this commander was to stand by in the hope that a partial Providence would decree the destruction of the Hotspur, and so enable him to veer more chain. The result was that his own ship, after battling nobly under great disadvantages—riding, virtually, by a single anchor, with a comparatively short scope of chain, broke adrift, and, in no small measure, contributed to the catastrophe which ultimately befel the Hotspur. Both the captain and chief mate, in their evidence, spoke of a derrick and the derrick, leading the Court to suppose that the derrick, which they eventually cut down, was the only one up; whereas it was subsequently proved that two derricks had been up, one of which was left standing to the last. We must denounce in strong terms the suppression of the truth. Unfortunately both these officers have left Madras, and we are therefore unable to call on them for any explanation. The dangerous proximity to the Hotspur in which the Inversahie had anchored is said to have prevented her veering more cable when the necessity for doing so arose, but the knowledge of this fact renders the absence of preparation to meet the storm more culpable. We deem it our duty to suspend Captain Foreman's certificate for a period of fifteen months, and it is suspended accordingly. The certificate of the chief mate Ferguson is returned to him him, though we cannot approve of his conduct in not having stated the "whole truth" in his evidence.

THE HOTSPUR.

The Hotspur was a ship of 1,015 tons, Commander W. H. Hawkins. At the time she was wrecked, she was in charge of the chief mate Mr. Backway. The vessel was anchored in 7½ fathoms of water with 60 fathoms of chain to the port anchor. On Monday the 29th April, the Hotspur had loaded 650 tons of cargo and was in fair trim for going to sea. It was intended to move the ship further out when opportunity offered, and preparations had been made to do so. The master left the ship on the afternoon of Monday the 29th April, and did not return on board. On Tuesday afternoon, the 30th April, the loose cargo was stowed away—everything secured between decks, and all made ready for sea. On Wednesday, 1st May, the topgallant yards were sent down and more cable veered. The chief mate was up all night. At 3 A.M. on Thursday, 2nd May, the second anchor was let go and sixty fathoms veered on that (starboard) cable, with 90 fathoms on the port. Between 6·30 and 7 A.M., and gradually across the Hotspur's starboard quarter, which appears to have parted immediately the Inversahie had drifted clear. Attempts were made to secure the yards and sails which had been torn loose and were flying about. Orders were then given to cut away the masts, which was done, but the wreck of the foremast only went clear. The wreck of the mizen mast held on the lee rigging, and the main mast, having fallen across it and partly on board, prevented the lee mizen rigging being cut away. The ship held on for a short time, and then commenced to drag, and in half an hour was on shore. The ship struck far out and settled down. Some difficulty was experienced in establishing communication with the shore. Some of the crew were not rescued till the following morning—five are missing. The general remarks as to want of preparation to meet bad weather apply also to this case. Had the masts been cut away in such a manner as to enable the wreck to go clear of the ship, the vessel would have had a better chance of riding to her anchor. Though the ship should have been relieved of more of her top hamper before the storm, yet, considering the responsible and trying position in which the chief officer found himself, we are of opinion that on the whole he performed his duty fairly, and we have much pleasure in returning Mr. Backway's certificate. With reference to Captain Hawkins it is evident from his own conduct that, on Tuesday morning, 30th April, he anticipated bad weather and accordingly sent a note to his chief mate directing him to prepare for sea and promising to go off soon himself. Captain Hawkins saw then that there was a considerable surf and being occupied during the day in the neighbourhood of the beach, he had ample opportunity to note that the difficulty experienced in crossing the surf did not certainly diminish. No surf flag was flying on Tuesday—passengers went off to the English mail steamer and the boats to the shipping during the day. There can be no doubt that it was Captain Hawkins' clear duty to go on board his vessel, at all events before evening, and we cannot see that there was any good and sufficient reason for his not doing so—his business on shore was not urgent. He knew the hazardous berth occupied by his ship—anchored as she was only in 7½ fathoms of water with the Inversahie inconveniently close even for fine weather. He has endeavored to persuade himself and this Court that there were no signs of bad weather. The Court is not convinced, and his own message to the chief officer shows that he was not convinced himself. The suggestions and advice contained in the Port Rules framed by men of great experience of the coast appear, from the manner in which Captain Hawkins gave his evidence, to be regarded by him as mere commonplace. It would have been well had he, with his limited experience of the Bay, profited by the warning therein conveyed. It would be a most serious precedent to allow that the master of a ship could avoid responsibility by abandoning his charge to the care of subordinates at the very time when the vessel is in most need of his superior skill and judgment and the exercise of his personal influence on board. It is to be hoped that in future Captain Hawkins will not wait till he sees his vessel driving on a leeshore before he can realise that she may be in peril. We consider that Captain Hawkins failed in a plain duty, and we are unable to discover any reasonable excuse for his neglect to proceed on board his ship on Tuesday. We feel bound to mark our sense of this neglect of duty and misconduct by directing that Captain Hawkins' certificate be suspended for a term of ten months, and it is suspended accordingly.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CHURCH REFORM AND THE DEFENCE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE editor of the *Record* sends us a report which appears in that paper to-night of a meeting held on the invitation of the Earl of Shaftesbury, at his residence in Grosvenor-square, at which about forty clergymen attended, on May 11, when the following declaration was unanimously adopted:—

The undersigned, recognizing the urgent necessity of combining in defence of the Church Establishment, and being deeply convinced that the maintenance of her ecclesiastical and parochial system is alike the duty of the State and conducive to the highest interests of the people, think it desirable to set forth the bases on which they are prepared to co-operate with fellow Churchmen for these important objects:—1. Accepting the Bible as their sole rule of faith, and believing the Articles and formularies of the Church of England to be in accordance with it, they would not be parties to any changes calculated to affect, directly or indirectly, the dogmatic teaching of the Church. 2. They recognize the necessity of large reforms in the external system of the Church, so as to extend her machinery, adapt it to the exigencies of the times, and render all her resources available for practical work. 3. They think these reforms should include the following particulars:—A. Increased liberty in the use of the Prayer-book services, and the exclusion from the public worship of the Church of England of services not taken from the Prayer-book. B. As regards the Athanasian Creed, to provide that the recital of the Creed in the public services of the Church be not compulsory, but at the same time to retain the Creed in its place in the Prayer-book, as an invaluable embodiment of the Catholic faith, which may be "proved by most certain warrants of Holy Scripture." C. The reform of Convocation by an adequate representation of the parochial clergy, and the admission of the laity. D. The provision of some mode whereby the laity of a parish or congregation may exercise a voice in the introduction, within the law, of changes in their Church service, and may enjoy facilities for taking future part in the local administration of spiritual work of the Church. E. The consideration of the existing system of Church Patronage, and, where possible, the amendment of it. F. The reform of the cathedral system, so as to make cathedral endowments for spiritual and practical work to a greater extent, and bring cathedral arrangements into harmony with the prochial system. G. The subdivision of large dioceses, and a substitute for the *congé d'elire*. The signers are of opinion that, under the present peculiar circumstances of the Church of England, both clergymen and laymen may honestly and properly unite with fellow Churchmen for the accomplishment of these objects, without any compromise of principle in reference to other points of grave importance on which they may differ. Among the laymen who have signed the above are Lords Shaftesbury, Harrowby, Middleton, and Fitzwalter; Mr. Robert Baxter, Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, Mr. C. E. Cawley, M.P., Mr. Robert Hanbury, Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., &c. Some of the signatories object on various grounds to the passage in the declaration regarding the Athanasian Creed.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 31.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

(Indian Daily News.)

AT the Small Cause Court on Thursday last, a decision of some importance to the public and to commission agents was delivered by two of the judges, Messrs. Pagan and McEwen. A Mr. Rowland sent two carriages to Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. for commission sale, placing a rather high limit upon them; and after standing at Messrs. Smith's stables for more than five months, they were taken away by the owner. Messrs. Smith & Co. demanded "standing" charges at the rate of Rs. 8 a month for each carriage for the period mentioned, which Mr. Rowland refused to pay. They then brought a suit to recover the amount, alleging that the charge was a proper and useful one; that all stable-keepers and coach-builders in Calcutta made a similar charge. The case was first tried before Mr. McEwen, who found that there was no express contract to pay such a charge, and that the evidence of the custom was insufficient, and non-suited the plaintiffs. A new trial having been obtained, it was heard before the First Judge and Mr. McEwen, and the Court again arrived at the same conclusion in respect to the allegation of custom; and it would appear from the judgments of the learned Judges that it is not such an easy matter to prove a custom of trade. Great stress was laid for the plaintiffs, upon the fact that their rules of business were published and hung up on a board at the entrance to their office, and that the defendant must have seen them; but the Court held that the notice was "ambiguous," and must therefore, be construed in the light least favourable to the person issuing it. It was also argued that no tradesman or other person can be expected to render a service to an individual or to the public for nothing, and that if a service is accepted, the law will imply that the person rendering it will receive some remuneration for his trouble. The Court held that all that the law would imply was a promise to pay, in the case of a carrier his hire, and of a commission agent his usual rate of commission, but nothing more, and that any further charges must be the subject of express agreement. We would, therefore, recommend tradesmen not to depend upon their printed notices, for it seems that he mere fact that such notices are published in the newspapers or hung up in in their offices will not bind the customer, unless they have been brought specially to his knowledge; and it appears that except by express agreement no commission agent or auctioneer can charge for warehousing goods in addition to his commission, unless the person employing him has agreed to that arrangement. The suit was dismissed.

MR. JUSTICE KEOGH'S JUDGMENT ON THE GALWAY ELECTION PETITION.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, Mon